State Librarian

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVII—NO. 2,961 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892. NEW SERIES—VOL. IX—NO. 502

THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Lucien D. James, at New Cottage, La., a cousin of Capt. Thos. C. James, and Mr. Jos. T. James, editor of the Wilmington *Review*, is dead.

The Republican disaster, says a contemporary, is not confined to the loss of the Presidency. The long continued ascendency of that party in the United States Senate has been broken at last. It has lost senators in New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The next house of representatives is overwhelmingly democratic, and after the 4th of next March the republicans will find themselves for the first time in thirty years out of power in all branches of the executive and legislative departments of the government. The triumph of the people is complete. The hateful policy of protection is doomed. The advocates of honest principles and pure politics will now prepare to take possession of their own and give the country an economical and patriotic administration.

The campaign of education, says Mr. Henry Watterson, has been fulfilled. A campaign of aggression has done its perfect work. Home rule, revenue reform, and honest administration are the orders given government by the people of the United States, and for the next four years, at least, they will constitute and embody the public policy. No more robber tariff laws; no further danger of any predatory free bill; but all the people of all the sections in the saddle and a tariff for revenue only. Let us give thanks to God, and let us give thanks to the brave and true democrats, who, suspending original preferences and predilections, buckled on their armor and did such noble service in the debatable States. Among good democrats there are no factions. In a great cause all minor differences disappear. This we triumph over organized rapacity and vindicate the right of the people, unawed by power and unbought by money, to rule; and again is free government conclusively and nobly vindicated. Enough for one day. Glory enough for many days.

A Paris correspondent (Mrs. Crawford), referring to M. Zola's statements in his latest novel, *La Debacle*, which is founded on the war that led to Sedan and Napoleon the Third's downfall, say : "I often saw Napoleon the Third in 1870, and always noticed that he was livid. I never saw anything more ghastly than his face the last time he went to the Grand Prix race, unless it was that same face on the day on which he started from St. Cloud for Metz to head the army of the Rhine. A whiff of death seemed to come from him. The Prince Imperial was so affected by his father's appearance as the Emperor dragged himself to his saloon carriage that tears stood in his eyes. The Empress had resorted to every artifice of the toilette to disguise the wearing effect of mental agitation, and put on a courageous air which struck one as very forced. I recollect her looking almost sternly at the ill-starred young Prince, and saying 'Louis, do your duty.' The Emperor said, but with a visible effort, 'We both will do our duty.' He painfully climbed into the train. She did not kiss him or the boy, or say a kind word as the train steamed away. The whitey-green face of the Emperor expressed harrowing anguish. This scene took place at the little private station in the Park of St. Cloud.'

Among the numerous tributes in verse to the memory of the late Laureate, including stanzas by Sir Edwin Arnold, Austin Dobson, Lewis Morris, and Theodore Watts, by far the best is an elegy by William Watson, in the *Illustrated London News*. Although it lacks the conviction, the pathetic intensity, and impressiveness of Mr. Watson's *Wordsworth's Grave*, it rises here and there towards the height of its theme, and there are many felicitous lines. Thus in the passage on the immortality of song—

> The seasons change, the winds they shift and veer;
> The grass of yester-year
> Is dead; the birds depart, the groves decay;
> Empires dissolve and peoples disappear;
> New lines not away.
> Captains and conquerors leave a little dust,
> And kings a dubious legend of their reign;
> The swords of Cæsars they are less than rust:
> The poet doth remain.

But the finest stanza is the following, the last line being especially admirable. "Who," he asks, "shall expound the mystery of the lyre?"

> The master could not tell, with all his lore,
> Wherefore he sang, or whence the mandate sped:
> Ev'n as the linnet sings, so I, he said;—
> As nether as the imperial nightingale,
> That hold in trance the a.es with the notes that o'er
> All woodland chants immortally prevail!
> And now, from our vain plaudits greatly fled,
> He with divinner silence dwells instead,
> And on no earthly sea with transient roar,
> Unto no earthly airs, he trims his sail,
> But far beyond our vision and our hail
> Is heard for ever and is seen no more.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, as we informed our readers at the time he would be, was the Commander-in-chief of the Democratic forces in this campaign—the Director-General, as the New York *World*, borrowing a phrase from the nomenclature of this Exposition era, terms him. In an interview the other day after the election, Mr. Whitney thus correctly stated the cause of the great Democratic victories throughout the country, ascribing it to the people:

> "I say just what I said after Chicago. I said then we were in the midst of a popular uprising, and now everybody knows it. Organization and good hard work have helped, but the people did the business after all. It breaks the back of the Republican party. It has been a fight for conservatism and for property, in my opinion. If the Republican party had succeeded in retaining power and had gone on screwing things down tighter and tighter on the consumers of this country in the interest of a few people, as they would have done, we would have had in another four years a revolution in our laws that would have destroyed protected interests right and left—revolutions are ruthless.
>
> "Now we will start on the right road carefully and with due regard to others, and damage nobody.
>
> "Well, we have won. It has been a hard fight. I had most to do with getting our organization into shape, and I would like to say that I believe every man has done his part thoroughly well. I insisted at the outset on a new form of organization. A distribution of the work was necessary, in my judgment. One man has heretofore undertaken too much. Senator Brice did in 1888, and Senator Gorman in 1884. They were unusual men, and were able to get on, but as the end approached they were worked to death. Then was confusion. This time it has gone on like clock work. Mr. Harrity, Gen. Dickinson, Mr. Quincy and Col. Smalley and the others each in turn has handled his work brilliantly and to the satisfaction of the country.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The report of the death of Theodore Child, of *Harper's Magazine*, is confirmed. He died of cholera at Ispahan, Persia, Nov. 3. ——There are now vacant many important Federal offices which do not come within the rules of the Civil Service, but the places seem to be going begging, as no one is anxious for appointment for so short a while. ——President Harrison said the Republican party leaders were sending him no news, for the reason, he supposed, that they had nothing encouraging to report. ——Another war in South America is imminent. ——Late returns indicate that the plurality for the Democratic National ticket in this State will reach 36,500. ——Harter, Democrat, of Ohio, has been re-elected to Congress by 2,515 plurality. The result is a great surprise, as Johnson's election was conceded on all sides. ——The strange disappearance of C. F. Wilson, the editor of the *Advance*, has not been unraveled, and the cause of his mysterious departure is still beyond all power of conjecture. However, no one believes that he was foully dealt with, or murdered as was at first apprehended by some. ——Probably one of the biggest surprises of Tuesday's balloting was the election of Dr. George P. Skirt, Democrat, in McKinley's district. Complete returns wipe out the usual Republican majority of 2,500, and elect Skirt to Congress over Thos. R. Morgan, Sr., the Republican candidate, by a majority of 1,000. ——The strike of the street railway employees in Columbus, O., still continues. Efforts were made to move the cars, but the interference of the strikers prevented anything being done. ——A condemned murderer in Reading, Pa., was found dead in his bed. ——Washington and Montana both go Republican. ——A horrible railroad accident occurred in Iowa. ——Hon. Geo. W. Eddes died at his home in Mansfield, O., last week, aged 68. He served four terms in Congress—from 1878 to 1886, and was once a Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court Bench of Ohio. ——A 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the Duke of Marlborough's valet entered his bed room as usual with the duke's early chocolate. The duke apparently was sleeping peacefully and the valet withdrew without trying to rouse him. When the valet returned some twenty minutes later to draw the curtains he noticed that his master's face was unusually pallid and that his features looked drawn. He did not suspect the truth, however, and again retired. Shortly before 10 o'clock, upon returning to the room, he saw that the duke had not moved. He laid his hand on the duke's forehead and found it to be stone cold. He at once alarmed the rest of the servants, but feared to tell the Duchess who eventually learned the news from her maid. Dr. Candwell, a local physician, arrived before 11 a. m. After an examination of the body he said that the rigidity of the body and the appearance of the face indicated that the duke had been dead for six or seven hours. There were no signs of violence or suffering. The Marquis of Blandford, the duke's heir, and Lord Randolph Churchill, the duke's brother, were notified of his death and went to Woodstock that afternoon. They tried to persuade Dr. Candwell to certify to death from heart disease, in order that an inquest might be avoided. This Dr Candwell refused to do, and the inquest will probably be held on Friday. The inquest would have been demanded by life insurance companies in any event, as the duke carried a very heavy insurance on his life. There are rumors, moreover, that the duke died of an over dose of chloral. ——The New Orleans strike, which ended Thursday night, cost over $1,000,000. The street car drivers who struck were getting $50 a month for twelve hours work. They go back at $40 for sixteen hours work. ——The negroes in the vicinity of Greenville, S. C., are overjoyed at Cleveland's election. They say he has already put up the price of cotton a cent a pound. ——The Anarchists of Newark, N. J., were refused the use of a hall in which to celebrate the anniversary of the Hay Market riot in Chicago. ——An Ohio man won a bride on a bet on the election of Cleveland. ——The tinplate factory of Elwood, Ind., has only closed temporarily. ——A difficulty occurred in Danville, Va., between Rev. R. Moffitt, Prohibitionist, and J. T. Clark. The former was shot and his condition is critical. ——There are rumors of trouble between the United States and Venezuela over the refusal of the steamer *Philadelphia* to surrender a refugee. ——Indiana sends eleven Democrats and two Republicans to Congress. Cleveland's majority in that State will be about 8,400. ——English Unionists make a vigorous attack on Gladstone's Evicted Tenant's Commission. ——Montana is Republican, except the Legislature, which is Democratic on joint ballot, securing a Democratic United States Senator. ——The Democrats hold the balance of power in the Kansas legislature. Weaver has the electoral vote. ——Wyandotte one of the missing counties from Ohio, turns up with a plurality of 797 for Cleveland. ——A destructive fire was raging at Gurley, Ala., Friday. It was reported that several lives had been lost. ——A serious railroad accident is reported on the Missouri Pacific railroad. ——The Fusion ticket was elected in North Dakota. ——The November returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate a very light cotton crop with short staples, gathered generally in good condition. Local estimates range from two-fifths to four-fifths of a full crop. Many make it the worst crop since 1860. In a few favorable locations a fair crop is promised. On the Atlantic coast the loss is attributed to alternating heavy rains and drought. A cold and wet spring was followed by long continued dry weather, producing a large worm and defective fruitage. The picking in this region is well advanced and the crop is partly marketed while a killing frost on the 27th and 28th ult. has reduced the top crop. There is great unevenness of growth and range of production is very wide. One correspondent in Alabama says that some fields will require twenty acres to make a bale, while some in Mississippi are estimated at a bale per acre. In the Mississippi valley there is also a good growth of stalk and small development of bolls. The injurious factors are cold and wet spring, defective stands, drought and boll worms. ——At the Niagara Falls tunnel 166 pounds of dynamite exploded, causing fearful wreckage. One man was killed. ——The President has appointed Wm. B. Estes, of Minneso, to be Consul to Hamburg. ——Norfolk had a $250,000 fire Friday night. ——The notorious Kentucky desperado Phillips has been killed. ——There is a fierce fire raging in a coal mine near Hazelton, Pa.

THE NEW SENATE.

It is Anti-Republican.

In the Fifty-third Congress the Democrats will have, from present returns, a tie against Republicans and Alliance combined.

The terms of thirty-one Senators, nineteen republicans and twelve democrats, expire on March 4 next. The present Senate is composed of:—

Republicans	47
Democrats	39
Farmers' Alliance	2

The next Senate will consist of:—

Republicans	39
Democrats	44
Farmers' Alliance	5

In the present Senate the forty-four States are represented by the Senators in the subjoined table. Those whose terms expire in March are indicated by a dagger (†); those whose terms will expire and have already been re-eletced by an asterisk (*), and in two States Legislatures have already been chosen which will elect Senators of the same political party as those who retire. They are indicated by a double dagger (‡).

In the elections last week where the Legislature chosen will elect a democrat to succeed a Republican the name of the sitting Senator is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, a Farmers' Alliance Senator to succeed a republican in *italics*.

ALABAMA.			MONTANA.		
John T. Morgan,	D		W. F. SANDERS,†	R	
James L. Pugh,	D		Thomas C. Power,	R	
ARKANSAS.			NEBRASKA		
James H. Berry,	D		*A. S. Paddock*,†	R	
James K. Jones,	D		C. F. Manderson,	R	
CALIFORNIA.			NEVADA.		
CHAS. N. FELTON,†	R		W. M. Stewart,†	R	
Leland Stanford,	R		John P. Jones,	R	
COLORADO.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Edward O. Wolcott,	R		Wm. E. Chandler,	R	
Henry M. Telle,	R		Jacob H. Gallinger,	R	
CONNECTICUT.			NEW JERSEY.		
Joseph R. Hawley,†	R		Rufus Blodgett,	D	
Orville H. Platt,	R		Jno. R. McPherson,	D	
DELAWARE.			NEW YORK.		
George Gray,†	D		FRANK HISCOCK,†	R	
Anthony Higgins,	R		David B. Hill,	D	
FLORIDA.			NORTH CAROLINA.		
Samuel Pasco,‡	D		Matt. W. Ransom,	D	
Wilkinson Call,	D		Zebulon B. Vance,	D	
GEORGIA.			NORTH DAKOTA.		
Alfred H. Colquitt,	D		*Lyman R. Casey*,†	R	
John B. Gordon,	D		H. C. Hansbrough,	R	
IDAHO.			OHIO.		
George L. Shoup,	R		John Sherman,*	R	
Fredrick T. Dubois,	R		Calvin S. Brice,	D	
ILLINOIS.			OREGON.		
Shelby M. Cullom.	R		Joseph N. Dolph,	R	
John M. Palmer,	D		John H. Mitchell,	R	
INDIANA.			PENNSYLVANIA.		
David M. Turpie,†	D		Matthew S. Quay,†	R	
Dan'l W. Voorhees,	D		J. Don'd Cameron,	R	
IOWA.			RHODE ISLAND.		
James F. Wilson,	R		Nelson W. Aldrich,*‡	R	
William B. Allison,	R		Nathan F. Dixon,	R	
KANSAS.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
R. W. Perkins,†	R		Matthew C. Butler,	D	
William A. Peffer,	FA		John L. M. Irby,	D	
KENTUCKY.			SOUTH DAKOTA.		
John G. Carlisle,	D		Rich'd F. Pettigrew,	R	
J. C. S. Blackburn,	D		James H. Kyle,	F A	
LOUISIANA.			TENNESSEE.		
Randall L. Gibson,	D		William B. Bate,†	D	
Edward D. White,	D		Isham G. Harris,	D	
MAINE.			TEXAS.		
Eugene Hale,†	R		Horace Chilton,†	D	
William P. Frye,	R		Roger Q. Mills,†	D	
MARYLAND.			VERMONT.		
Arthur P. Gorman,*‡	D		Redfield Proctor,*	R	
Charles H. Gibson,	D		Justin S. Morrill,	R	
MASSACHUSETTS.			VIRGINIA.		
Henry L. Dawes,†	R		John W. Daniel,*	D	
George F. Hoar,	R		Eppa Hunton,†	D	
MICHIGAN.			WASHINGTON.		
F. B. Stockbridge,†	R		John B. Allen,†	R	
James McMillan,	R		Watson C. Squire,	R	
MINNESOTA.			WEST VIRGINIA.		
Cushman K. Davis,*‡	R		Chas. J. Faulkner,*‡	D	
W. D. Washburn,	R		John E. Kenna,	D	
MISSISSIPPI.			WISCONSIN.		
James Z George,*	D		PHILETUS SAWYER,‡	R	
Edw'd C. Walthall,	D		William F. Vilas,	D	
MISSOURI.			WYOMING.		
Francis M Cockrell‡	D		F. R. WARREN,	R	
George G. Vest,	D		Joseph M. Carey,	R	

Three republican Senators—Sherman, of Ohio; Proctor, of Vermont, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island—and three democrats—Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Daniel of Virginia—have been re-elected.

It will be seen that the Democrats have gained the Legislatures of California, New York, Montana, Wisconsin and Wyoming and will elect Democratic successors to Senators from those States. The Alliance in the North West assisted by the Democrats have gained Legislatures, which were Republican six years ago, in Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota, and will elect Senators representing their Alliance-Democratic views in place of Senators Perkins and Paddock.

The Fifty-Third Congress.

NAME OF STATE.	LAST HOUSE. Dem.	Rep.	F. A.	NEXT HOUSE. Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama,	8	0	0	9	0	0
Arkansas,	5	0	0	6	0	0
California,	2	4	0	4	3	0
Colo. ado,	0	1	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	3	1	0	3	1	0
Delaware,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Florida,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Georgia,	9	0	1	11	0	0
Idaho,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Illinois,	14	6	0	14	8	0
Indiana,	11	2	0	11	2	0
Iowa,	6	5	0	1	10	0
Kansas,	0	2	5	1	4	3
Kentucky,	10	1	0	10	11	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0	6	0	0
Maine,	0	4		0	4	0
Maryland,	6	0	0	6	0	0
Massachusetts,	7	5	0	3	10	0
Michigan,	7	4	0	5	7	0
Minnesota,	3	1	1	1	5	1
Mississippi,	7	0	0	7	0	0
Missouri,	14	0	0	13	2	0
Montana,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Neoraska,	1	0	2	1	3	2
Nevada,	0	1	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire,	2	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey,	5	2	0	6	2	0
New York,	23	11	0	20	14	0
North Carolina,	8	1	0	9	0	0
North Dakota,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ohio,	14	7	0	11	10	0
Oregon,	0	1	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania,	10	18	0	10	20	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina,	7	0	0	7	0	0
South Dakota,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Tennessee,	8	2	0	8	2	0
Texas,	11	0	0	13	0	0
Vermont,	0	2	0	0	2	0
Virginia,	10	0	0	10	0	0
Washington,	0	1	0	0	2	0
West Virginia,	4	0	0	4	0	0
Wisconsin,	8	1	0	6	4	0
Wyoming,	0	1	0	0	1	0
Totals,	235	88	9	221	124	9
Majorities,	138	00	00	88	00	00

We have heard a little more about the wife of the doctor of the Sultan who sent the Sultan the notes upon his mental condition which the doctor had been keeping. Once she pulled her husband's long and venerable beard, eliciting shrieks of pain, and when the Sultan heard of this parading and other tales of the dashing proceeding and other tales of the dashing lady's goings on he ordered that she be banished from Constantinople, but when his emissaries went to banish her she is said to have stood on her head and dared them to come on. As a result of her sending the notes to the Sultan her unfortunate husband has been imprisoned and by this time doubtless has been strangled.

German Affairs.

During the coming week, says a Berlin cablegram of Saturday, several important meetings of party leaders will be held in Berlin, preliminary to the opening of the Reichstag. The general drift of political developments points to the Government securing a majority for the army bill through a coalition of Conservatives, Centrists and members of the Reichpartei. Prince Bismarck's denunciations of the bill, as being utterly needless, have failed to influence the National Liberals, whose organ deprecates the popular agitation against the Government proposals and urges a cautious line of opposition. A meeting of National Liberals at Wurtemburg took the strongest line of attack against the bill declaring that Germany was unable to bear the increased taxation proposed. It was shown that a vast majority of the incomes of Prussian families were under 900 marks yearly. With regard to the tobacco tax it was shown that there had been a decline in receipts of the last half year of 54,000 marks as compared with the preceeding half year. Receipts from the salt tax had declined 260,000 marks, from the sugar tax 1,740,000 marks. The decline in receipts from these articles of common consumption is taken as proof that the people are already overburdened by taxation.

The Polish group in the Reichstag, which has hitherto been a staunch supporter of the military projects of the Government, have weakened on the same grounds. Their official organ, *Oziennik Poznonski*, says that the exhaustion of agriculture in Prussian Poland is so complete that the people will be unable to bear further imposts, and that the Polish party will be obliged to refuse to support the army bill, not through ill will to the Government, but solely because the increased taxation will be intolerable. This group, which numbers sixteen, will probably abstain from voting on the measure. Deducting the Polish vote, the Ministerials are still confident that they can carry the measure by a vote of about 184 to 164. About a score of votes are uncertain.

The latest interview with Prince Bismarck continues to excite interest rather as the outburst of personal venom than as a political manifesto. He hits all around striking his dead as well as his living adversaries. Referring to Prince Gortschakoff, whom he described as a malicious personal enemy, Bismarck says he was allowed a lump sum of money from the Russian Treasury for official telegrams. Instead of devoting the money to this purpose he put it in his own pocket and used the German ambassador and other officials as his telegraphic medium with the Czar. The Czar, he added, told him that vanity had made Prince Gortschakoff silly. Bismarck says that another old colleague of his, Count von Radowitz, proved that he could not be trusted, because he drank. After his third glass of wine he gave his tongue rein and blabbed all he knew. Referring to the Conservatives' anti-Semetic agitation, the Prince applies a coarse phrase to Hebrews, saying that the Conservatives in setting out to get State legislation against the Jews got hold of the wrong vermin killer. Some of the Prince's statements are denounced as fiction. The *Vossische Zeitung* calls them important mistakes. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says his remarks are devoid of historic truth. Thus, his assertion that the late Emperor William wanted to annex part of Saxony in 1866 and the story that von Moltke urged invasion in 1875 are both questioned. Among the episodes that Bismarck tells now is one about a Bonapartist agent, who in 1871 came to him during the negotiations for peace and offered to go to Bordeaux with half a dozen resolute men and assassinate Gambetta and other members of the Provisional Government. Then the Emperor was to be recalled to France, the Germans holding the country until the Empire was re-established. Bismarck believed that the project was possible, but refused to agree to it, thinking that monarchical France would be more dangerous to peace than a Republic. Again alluding to his aversion to reappearing in the Reichstag, the Prince says that many of the members would treat him as though he was pest-stricken, adding that a Hamburg cholera patient would be better received than he.

The newspapers concur in their expressions of regret at the undignified character of his utterances. Even the papers friendly to him agree that his language is unworthy of his past career.

British Tariff Reform and its Results.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.]

What has been the result of tariff reform in England, erroneously described as "free trade?"

1. In 1827 British trade and industry were suffering from the widespread depression which followed the wars with Napoleon. The British policy had been "protective" to the last degree; in 1827 her average rate of customs duties on imports was 46 per cent. The tariff reform act of 1827 reduced the average rate to 40 per cent.; the tariff reform act of 1844 reduced the rate to 10 per cent.; the tariff reform act of 1866 reduced the rate to 5½ per cent., which was the average rate of import duties in 1885. The customs revenue in 1885 amounted to $103,616,585—within 2½ per cent. of the customs revenue in 1827, when the tariff rate averaged eight times as much as in 1885.

2. Taxes to support the poor have decreased 36 per cent.

3. Pauperism has decreased 39 per cent.—that is, the proportion of paupers to the population—since 1844.

4. Wages of day-laborers and cotton-spinners have increased 50 per cent.

5. Foreign commerce has increased 467 per cent.

6. Imports of foreign goods per inhabitant have increased, since reduction of duties in 1844 from 40 to 5½ per cent., 444 per cent.

7. Exports of British manufactures have increased, since 1844, 286 per cent.

8. Effective tonnage of British shipping has increased, since 1827, 510 per cent.

These are facts—the experience of Great Britain since her tariff reform was initiated in 1827 and perfected in 1866.

Curious Cats at the Crystal Palace.

Among the curiosities at the twenty-fourth annual show of cats at the Crystal Palace, London, last week, none attracted more notice on the opening day than "Lama," imported by Mrs. D. Morrison from Tibet, the first of the kind seen in Europe. It is rusty black, with a strange half-broken, half-curled coat, not unlike in texture that of an Airedale terrier. Three interesting exhibits were the blue short-haired cats shown by Mrs Carew Cocks. One of these was imported from Archangel and the other from Siberia, the soft smokey-grey kittens of the latter being also on view. Though extremely short, the fur was remarkably close and fine, and the eyes were of a perfect emerald green. Much resembling them in type, but of a duller grey in colour, were Mrs. E. Walker's pair of Icelandic kitteus, brought by her from a farm three days' journey from Rijkiavik.

Fortunes in Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents estimates "that from six to seven-eighths of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States, or six thousand millions of dollars is directly or indirectly based upon patents." A calculation of the same kind in England reveals a still more surprising result, the capital invested being enormous. It has been computed that Siemens' inventions have produced more than twenty-five million dollars, and have indirectly benefitted the poor by creating new industries, or by reviving flagging ones. "There is," says an eminent authority, "scarcely an article of human convenience or necessity in the market to-day that has not been the subject of a patent in whole or in part. The sale of every such article yields its inventor a profit. If we purchase a box of paper collars, a portion of the price goes to the inventor; if we buy a sewing machine the chances are that we pay a royalty to as many as a dozen or fifteen inventors at once."

Lord Brougham often said tha the would gladly have exchanged his honours and emoluments for the profits and renown of the inventor of the perambulator or sewing machine. Howe, the originator of this invention, derived the princely fortune of $500,000 a year from it, and from their mechanical improvements the celebrated Wheeler and Wilson are reputed to have divided for many years an income of $1,000,000; while the author of the Singer sewing machine left at his decease nearly $15,000,000. "More money," says a well-known writer, "has been been, and always can be, made out of patented inventions than by any other investment or occupation." The telephone, the planing machine, and the rubber patents realized many millions, while the simple idea of heating the blast in iron smelting increased the wealth of the country by hundreds of millions. The patent for making the lower end of candles taper instead of parallel, so as to more easily fit the socket made the present enormous business of a well-known firm of London chandlers. The "Drive Well" was an idea of Colonel Green, whose troops during the war were in want of water. He conceived the notion of driving a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached, and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented and the tens of thousands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, estimated at $3,000,000. A large fortune was realized by the inventor who patented the idea of making umbrellas out of alpaca instead of gingham, and the patentee of the improved "Paragon Frame (Samuel Fox) lately left by will $850,000 out of the profits of his invention. The weaving, dyeing, lace, and ribbon making trades originated and depend for their existence upon ingenious machinery, the result of an infinity of inventive efforts.

The discovery of the perforated substance used for bottoming chairs and for other purposes has made its inventor a millionaire. George Yeaton, the inventor in question, was a poor cane-seater in Vermont. He first distinguished himself by inventing a machine for weaving cane, but he made no money out of it, as some one stole his idea and had the process patented. After a number of years experimenting Yeaton at last hit upon this invention, which consists of a number of thin layers of boards of different degrees of hardness, glued together to give pliability. He formed a company, and to-day he has a plant valued at half a million dollars, and is in the receipt of a princely annual revenue derived from this invention. Carpet-beating from being an untold nuisance has become a lucrative trade through inventive genius and mechanical contrivance. Even natural curiosity has been turned to account in the number of automatic boxes for sale of goods of all kinds, and fabulous dividends have been paid by the companies owning the patents. In fact, any one may be a successful inventor. In proof of this, the most profitable inventions are the improvements in simple devices, things of every day use, that everybody wants, and which are in the power of everybody to invent.

Among the number of patents for small things may be mentioned the "stylographic pen," and a pen for shading in different colours, producing $200,000 per annum. The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded $100,000. A large fortune has been reaped by a miner, who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth a of coat and trousers pocket to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upwards of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of a million and a quarter of dollars. A still more useful invention is the "darning weaver"—a device for repairing stockings and undergarments,—the sale of which is very large and increasing. As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to hang over gas to protect ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth.

Frequently time and circumstances are wanted before an invention is appreciated, but it will be seen that patience is well rewarded, for the inventor of the roller skate made over $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained. The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the inventor who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him $2,000,000 in United States bonds. Upwards of $10,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader.

To the foregoing might be added thousands of trifling but useful articles from which handsome incomes are derived, or for which large sums have been paid. That favourite toy—the "return ball"—a wooden ball with an elastic attached, yielded the patentee an income equal to $50,000 a year, and an income of no less than $75,000 per annum to the inventor of "Dancing Jim Crow." The inventor of "Pharaoh's Serpents," a toy much in vogue some years ago, was the outcome of some chemical experiments and brought the inventor more than $50,000. The sale of the little wooden figure "John Gilpin" was incredibly large for many years, and a very ingenious toy, known as the "Wheel of Life," is said to have produced upwards of $500,000 profits to its inventor. One of the most successful of modern toys has been the "Chameleon Tops," the sale of which has been enormous.

The cost of a Presidential election in a city like New York is enormous in the aggregate. With banners and parades, music and meetings, it runs up to a steep figure. Every registered voter has received on an average five letters containing circulars, tickets, and pasters. That means $30,963 for postage stamps alone.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

GROCERIES.

Chas. Haigh,
Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
No. 10 Hay Street,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.
A. E. Rankin. A. H. Slocomb. S. C. Rankin.

A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Person Street.

Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks.

Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
No. 7 Gillespie St.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

A. Garrason,
Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Walter Watson's Family Grocery,
W. W. COLE, Manager, Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. Poultry, etc.

Robert M. Prior,
Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

A. S. Huske, Agt.,
Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

S. G. Ayer,
Person St.,
Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

A. H. Watson,
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B.G. Hollingsworth,
151 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage.
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette.
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special acc

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 17, 1892.

THE MEANING OF THE ELECTION.

As is usual after such a seeming revolution, the politicians, particularly the Republican politicians, are trying to explain Mr. Cleveland's enormous electoral vote. There is really nothing to explain. The boot is on the other leg. There would have been a great deal to explain if the elections had gone otherwise than they have. What has happened is simply in keeping with the facts of the Congressional elections of 1890 and with the unmistakable indications which they supplied. Mr. Cleveland took the breath of the politicians away by his famous tariff message of 1887, which forced the Democratic party to align itself on its own principles. By the jugglery of the electoral vote by States, he was defeated in 1888 according to our form of electing a President, but the people, only half awake, gave him a larger popular majority than when he was elected in 1884. In 1890, almost wide awake, they gave his policy, the campaign being distinctly fought on that issue, an overwhelming endorsement. In 1892, completely awake after two years more of thinking and enduring, they would have exhibited themselves as hopelessly corrupt, and therefore unfit for self-government, if they had given any other verdict than they have done.

It was simply a question of whether the people had reached that stage of corruption.

Referring to the political situation as it then appeared to us, the OBSERVER of the 5th or May said:

"At no time since 1860 has the Democratic party appeared to be so rent by internal dissension as now, and, yet, at no time has there been less reason for such a state of affairs. Victorious in 1884, and receiving but a temporary check in 1888—even then gaining five times as large a popular majority as when it won in 1884—it swept the country in the elections of 1890. The way, then, seemed clear to success this year. Yet, upon the threshold of the campaign that promised so much, we find the air filled with rumors of irreparable divisions of sentiment among those who have now, if ever, cause for union, As a matter fact, the real division of sentiment is slight. The great body of the people, turning for the moment from the grinding necessity of bread winning, are only beginning to give their minds to politics. They are conservative and slow to change, and have too much at stake to throw away the opportunity of victory which lies within reach. The almost unprecedented majority of 1,300,000 which they won in the Congressional elections two years ago, has taught them the road to the more complete triumph which may be won in the larger field of 1892. The issues upon which that election was won include all the essential issues, which are practicable of attainment, that go to make up the Democratic faith. They are the freedom of elections; a tariff for revenue only; and economy in the Government's expenditures. That is to say, opposition to centralization of power in the Federal government, to class legislation, and to extravagance. The most important of these is the freedom of elections, or home rule; and the next, the tariff. * * * We do not believe that any considerable body of the members of the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina, or in the South, will be misled by these false issues. As to the Northern States, whose votes are necessary to the choice of a Democratic President, no differences exist exceept in New York, and there they are not differences of principle. They will be settled by the choice of a candidate at Chicago who will receive the vote of that State.

"Such, then, is the political situation as it appears to us. It does not follow that we believe the election can be won without work. The people need to be informed upon all the issues of the day, the fantastic ones as well as the serious ones. Particularly is it necessary that the essentials should be separated from the things that are not essential in the political belief of those who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket in North Carolina. When this is done, and the people have clearly set before them the nature of the several propositions which are offered for their approval by the Democratic party, on the one hand, and by those gentlemen who seek to divide the Party, on the other, there will be found, in our opinion, practical unanimity."

In its issue of May 12th, the OBSERVER said:

"The kind of candidates whom the Democracy will find it to be its interest to nominate for office during the campaign, are the Democrats who have been truest, throughout their lives, to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party: no Federal interference in elections, but home rule; no squinting towards protection, but a tariff for revenue only; not seeking after new objects of government control, but withholding from the central power everything that it is possible for the State to do for itself, or the individual for himself, without infringing upon the rights of others. As the campaign progresses, and the people have begun to ponder, all the wild and unconstitutional propositions which now take the breath away and frighten timid politicians, will be understood, then despised, and then forgotten. When that takes place, the out-and-out Democrat will be found to be the strongest candidate, for it will be *his* principles which will be found to meet the people's want when all the rubbish of the present has been swept away. Let the Democratic party make no mistake in this matter. The Conventions that are approaching only nominate. The election does not take place until November."

Referring to the loyalty of the action of the State Convention, the OBSERVER of the 26th of May said: "It was the clatter of the politicians which had misled." The OBSERVER of the 2d of June said: "We do not believe that any considerable portion of our farming people—whose vital interests lie in conservatism—will be led astray on these Federal issues, by those whose teachings lead only to despotism or chaos."

Announcing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, the OBSERVER of the 23d of June said:

"As appears in our account elsewhere of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, Mr. Cleveland received this morning the unprecedented honor of nomination for the Presidency, after having once been President and then defeated upon renomination. But while unprecedented, the renomination follows the logic of the situation—all the more logical because Mr. Cleveland has, beyond a shadow of doubt, himself created the situation. After years and years of a halting attitude on its own great cardinal principle of a tariff for revenue only, Mr. Cleveland's famous message of 1887 forced the issue, upon his own party as well as upon his Republican adversaries, which is to-day and has been ever since, the paramount issue between the parties in this country. How well aimed was that message, is seen in the fact that the Republicans were compelled to burn their ships behind them in the passage of the McKinley bill. Having thus burnt their ships behind them, even the overwhelming defeat of 1890 was insufficient to change their headlong course, and we find them now still further committed to the extremest doctrine of protection which Mr. Cleveland had calculated they would be driven to embrace. So the 'logic of the situation,' as it stood after Minneapolis, is appropriately rounded out by the action of the Chicago convention in the small hours of this morning. As to the result, there can be little question. It is to be borne in mind, first, that Mr. Cleveland received five times as great a popular majority when he failed of re-election in 1888 as when he was elected in 1884; and, in the next place, that the Congressional elections of 1890, which were fought out almost solely upon the issue which he had forced, overwhelmed his adversaries under an adverse majority of 1,300,000. These facts supply abundant warrant for the belief that the result in November is in less doubt than it has been for the Democratic party since 1856. Even the delegates from South Carolina whose convention had so violently opposed Mr. Cleveland, the other day, declared at Chicago that their State would give him a loyal support. The conservative action of the recent convention at Raleigh leaves no room to doubt that North Carolina will not be behind her Southern neighbor. The action of Mr. Whitney, a man acceptable to both factions, in undertaking the conduct of the campaign of Mr. Cleveland's friends at Chicago, no less than the promises of Bourke Cochran for Tammany, assure the abundant loyalty of New York. Beyond New York and North and South Carolina, there has been no fear. There should be none at all now.

All was plain sailing then when, like thunder out of a clear sky, came the astounding Clinton Convention with its repudiation of all the laborious and glorious work of the Chicago convention, and its substitution therefor of the centralizing platform of the Weaverites. Things looked black enough then, and if the fusion consummated there on that platform had not been broken up, every body sees now that we should have lost the State for Cleveland. Probably, also, we should have lost the State and local tickets also, so utterly would we have lacked the cohesion of a common purpose—a common righteous purpose, a purpose founded on the immutable principles of the Democratic party, Home Rule and Equal Privileges.

When the people are aroused, as it is plain now they were to a degree unknown before, the cohesive power of principle is mightier than that of public plunder. This is what swept the country—not in this State, or that, or that, but everywhere in this broad land, North, South, East and West.

RETRIBUTION.

In 1888 the vote of the Democratic city of New York was 273,279. In the same year, the vote of the new States which the Republican party created for the purpose of perpetuating the rule against the will of the people by holding the Senate was

Idaho, - - - -	16,013
Montana, - - - -	40,014
North Dakota, - - - -	38,098
South Dakota, - - - -	77,804
Washington, - - - -	46,353
Wyoming, - - - -	12,811
Total - - - - -	231,093

These six "rotten boroughs" send twelve Senators—just think of it, one-seventh of the number of all the Senators of this great Confederation—to the upper House of the Federal Congress. Yet, without the concurrence of this upper House no bill passed in the popular branch of Congress can become law, and at the same time it negatively shares with the President the high executive prerogatives of appointment to office and of concluding treaties. On the other hand, the Democratic city of New York with a voting population 40,000 greater than all six of these States combined not only has no representative in the Senate, but for many years has been unlawfully deprived of its just share in the selection of the two Senators to which its own State is entitled.

Man, however, (including the hitherto god-like Republican party) only proposes. The slow-grinding mills of the gods eventually dispose, and already they have decreed that seven of the twelve corruptly created Senatorial seats shall be occupied by opponents of the Republican party.

NEW LIFE.

Who in this Southern country does not feel the inspiration of the new order of things which the election of Mr. Cleveland and the recovery of the control of Congress by the people, assures! Who does not recall the period of almost unexampled prosperity for this section which abode with us during Mr. Cleveland's administration. And who so dull of perception and sensation that he has not seen and felt the blight that passed over the land and rested upon it when the meaning of Mr. Harrison's election found expression in the McKinley bill and the Force bill.

The return of the Democratic party to power after 30 odd years exclusion from control of the Government means peace and restfulness for the South politically, but industrially and commercially it means the complete setting free of its dormant and disheartened energies. Every one recognizes this—even our political adversaries, including the negroes, see it and feel it.

The face of the people of the whole country is now to the rising sun. The barbarism of commercial and political slavery is behind them, as they turn their back upon the real reactionists, the real retrocoders, the outvoted Republican party.

PROFESSOR COLLIER COBB

In our recent notice of the Faculty of the University, the name of the last addition to it, Professor Collier Cobb, was omitted by accident. Professor Cobb, who is the son of the Rev. Dr. Cobb, came to his duties with the highest endorsement of Prof. Shaler and other eminent men of Harvard University. He is doing excellent work as Assistant Professor of Geology. Practically he is the chief of the Department, as Professor Holmes is the State Geologist and only nominally a Professor in the University. Professor Cobb is altogether worthy of the brilliant association into which he has been thrown.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING FOR 1896.

The Republican party is not dead yet. It will be seen from the following despatch from Washington what its leader has in contemplation. It will be again the old fight between those who favor a strong central government under a loose construction of the Constitution and those who favor confining that government to the control of only such subjects as the States themselves cannot attend to, only from now on the party of the people has the advantage of position and possession which for 30 years the party opposed to the people has enjoyed. Meanwhile, Mr. Butler's Gideonite Clinton *Caucasian* has received its cue from Washington and comes to us this week with a long article favoring the Federal income tax scheme which he made the chief issue of his debate with Mr. Glenn.

While the politicians go to sleep for another four years, it is left to the Democratic press to counteract the insidious efforts of such papers as the *Progressive Farmer*, the *Caucasian*, and the one or two Gideonite papers in this State that called themselves Democratic during the late campaign in order the better to aid the Gideonite purpose of knifing Mr. Cleveland.

Says the Washington despatch in question:

President Harrison began to-day to write his annual message to Congress. It will not be a long paper for obvious reasons. He is limited as to time, and then he will not care to indulge in recommendations to a body which will probably confine itself at the closing session to passing the supply bills. Nobody expects any new or important legislation to be attempted during the coming winter. But for all that the message will be awaited with interest. It ought to be a readable paper, if rumor about it is correct.

The President, it is said, will improve the opportunity to interpret from his standpoint the result of last Tuesday's elections and in a measure indicate what the future policy of his party ought to be with regard to the leading questions that entered into the campaign. The tariff being the most important issue, he will, it is understood, devote the most space to that. The President, as he has repeatedly proclaimed, is a high protectionist. He is on record as endorsing the McKinley bill, with all that it implies. He differs with Mr. Blaine, who never has liked the bill and would at any time have assisted in a material modification of it. The President has never asked that it be modified, and the belief is that he will continue to stand up for it even in its adversity.

An intimation from a well-informed source is that he will argue that the bill has been condemned without a fair trial, that it is grounded in wisdom and that the principle of liberal protection to home industries is one the American people cannot afford permanently to put aside.

The President's reference to what the Republicans term a free ballot and a fair count, will, it is said, be explicit and emphatic, although precisely the line he will take is not so clear. Some of the President's friends declare that while he has always severely condemned election methods in the South, he has never committed himself to any distinct measure for their correction. Speaker Reed accused him of coldness towards the Lodge bill. He will probably bring forward his own plan now or express himself fully enough to indicate the course he thinks ought to be pursued. In fact he has promised to bring this matter again to the attention of Congress.

But the most significant and important utterance in connection with the forthcoming message is that which predicts that it will strengthen the President with his party and make it impossible to leave him out of calculations for the future. This comes, of course, from his intimate friends and admirers. They assert that his ability is now universally acknowledged. He is not yet sixty years of age and vigorous as a man in middle life. He has no idea of relinquishing his interest in affairs. His fate cannot be that of Hayes.

Obscurity, his friends declare, cannot overtake a man of his energies and commanding talents. He is going back to Indiana, and his party there, as elsewhere, will consult him about the issues of the day.

These same men pooh-pooh the suggestions that the Republican party has received its death blow or that its footing now will be materially affected by Tuesday's overwhelming defeat. The old party, they assert, will recover from that and go on with its mission. The fight is to be renewed on the old lines of American products preferred in America markets and either a count of the colored vote in the South or a reapportionment of the representation of that section in Congress, based upon the complete suppression of that vote.

Strange as it may seem, therefore, there are friends of Gen. Harrison here who expect to see the fight just closed renewed in 1896 with some variations and who regard him as possibly the party's leader again.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Augustus Summerfield Merrimon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Raleigh on Monday morning, in the 63d year of his age, after an illness of some weeks.

Judge Merrimon was born in that part of Buncombe county now know as Transylvania on September 15, 1830. He was the son of a local Methodist minister, and his father's scanty means deprived the future jurist of a liberal education. Acquiring the rudiments of an education with difficulty he studied law and was finally admitted to the bar. He became county attorney, and in 1860 was elected to the Legislature where his undoubted ability became recognized. After a brief service in camp at the outbreak of the war, he became solicitor of the Western district rendering valuable service there in those perilous days when almost civil war existed within our borders. In 1865, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Gov. Caldwell. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate, and served one term. In 1883, upon the resignation of Judge Thomas Ruffin, Gov. Jarvis appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon the death of Chief Justice Smith, he became Chief Justice by appointment of Governor Fowle and subsequent election by the people.

Judge Merrimon possessed a strong, logical and well disciplined mind. He was industrious and studious, and though not brilliant was admirably suited to high judicial office. His private life was beyond reproach, and the whole State mourns his loss.

Justice Shepherd succeeds the late Judge Merrimon as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

MR. CLEVELAND ON COMMERCE.

At the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday night Mr. Cleveland, in the course of a brief speech, thus illustrated the great doctrine of EQUALITY OF OPPORMUNITY which is the corner-stone of our American theory of government:

I know you will not do me the great injustice of supposing that I in the least underrate the importance of the commercial and financial interests here represented. On the contrary, no one appreciates more fully than I, that, while the proper adjustment of all interests should be maintained, you represent those which are utterly indispensable to our national growth and prosperity. I do not believe that any other interests should be obliged to feed from the crumbs which fall from the table of business, nor do I believe that the table should be robbed of the good things which are fairly and honestly there, merely because some other tables are not well provided for. It comes to this. We are all interested as Americans in a common pursuit. Our purpose is, or ought to be, in our several spheres, to add to the general fund of the national prosperity. From this fund we are all entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justly, each receiving a fair portion of individual prosperity. Let us avoid trampling on each other in our anxiety to be first in the distribution of shares, and let us not attempt to appropriate the share of others.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Harrison's home county went Democratic, and Maj. McKinley's old District surrendered to an intruder of the same faith. It was a cold day, indeed, for the Grand Old Party.

* * *

Father Tolton, the first American black man to be made a Catholic priest, says: "Don't call me a colored man; I'm a negro, a wolley-headed negro. It is all affection when a negro wants to be colored."

* * *

From every quarter come congratulations to the OBSERVER for its single handed fight against fusion on Weaver in this part of the world. Said one prominent politician, what they all say in one form or another, "The election returns vindicate the OBSERVER'S wisdom."

* * *

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that in the light of the returns the vote of New York was not necessary to Cleveland's success, and cites five elections in which the Presidents were elected without the vote of New York: Washington, in 1789; Madison, in 1816; Buchanan, in 1856; Grant, in 1868, and Hayes in 1876. Hayes should have been omitted from this list as he was not elected at all.

* * *

"When do you expect to see a republic in England?" an interviewer asked Labor leader John Burns. And level-headed Burns replied in effect that he was not running that part of the English government, and did not care. Literally he said "I do not know. You had better ask the Prince of Wales, who thinks he will never be King of England. He knows more about matters connected with the throne than I do."

* * *

The Association of Southern Democrats, in New York, claims that it has induced about six thousand Southern Democrats to register who would not have done so otherwise. As a result the Democratic majority in that city was largely increased. The trouble with the Southern Democrats in New York as with many other voters, Democrats and Republicans, is that they refrain from voting, hoping thereby to escape doing jury duty. But this year the registration of Southerners jumped up from 15,000 to 21,000.

* * *

We have had occasion frequently of late to notice the fine literary work which Justice Clark of the Supreme Court is doing—patriotic work, too, all of it, as it concerns a subject whose neglect has long been a reproach to the State, the State's history and her sons' biography.

We have recently received from Judge Clark a pamphlet of 36 pages containing his address on General Davie, and a copy of the Green Bag, the Lawyers' Magazine published at Boston, containing an extremely interesting article on the Supreme Court of North Carolina, also from his pen. In a subsequent issue of the OBSERVER, we shall review these valuable contributions to our history at length.

* * *

According to the testimony of the United States Consul at Bradford, the McKinley tariff is not working the disaster to the Bradford trade that is commonly believed. "Its effect against the inroad of cheaper fabrics is inexorable. But the better class of goods exported to America continue to hold their own. One of the big successes of the trade seems to be in the new worsted coating. The material has 'caught on' to American utilitarianism, and though McKinley's Bill was conceived to kill that particular article, it has failed. The crux of the case for a more hopeful feeling in the woollen metropolis lies in the fact that last month's exports amounted to $1,500,000, or an increase of $350,000."

* * *

Nothing has received a more stunning rebuke in this election than the abominable doctrine that "principles are nothing so you have the men." The effect of this is so to debauch men's minds, so to blunt and finally to extinguish their perception of right and wrong, so to obliterate the kind of honor that is proverbially supposed to exist even among thieves, that the descent to Avernus comes easily and inevitably. And the bottomless pit is reached when those who have been given the sacred trust of organization and command follow up disloyalty to principles by disloyalty to one portion of the "men," so that another portion of the "men" may reap the advantage in votes which may thus be gained. The man who scoffs at principle is unfit to be trusted with any thing.

Later news of the Winston fire states that the total loss will aggregate some $300,000. The insurance amounts to $200,000. Burnt buildings will be replaced at once.

MRS. CLEVELAND HAPPY.

A Speech from Cleveland, Bows from his Wife and Smiles from his Child.

N. Y. Recorder.

Three thousand enthusiastic, hoarse-voiced Democrats heard Mr. Cleveland make a neat little speech at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning; saw pretty Mrs. Cleveland smile and nod at them from behind a plate glass win low, and cheered until they were stopped from sheer exhaustion, when Baby Ruth appeared at the window, crowing and chuckling with delight at the red fire which was so generously burnt by the howling disciples of Democracy.

The brown stone Cleveland residence, at 12 West 51st street, was surrounded by a cohort of the faithful all the evening, and big Morris Murphy, the heaviest man on "do force," had his hands full in keeping people away from the door-bell. The big Celtic Cerberus, whose heart is as big as his body, and his good nature proverbial, almost lost his temper once or twice, but along about midnight the crowd melted away, and the big policeman sat down on the cold stones and rested himself. All he had to do for two or three hours was to keep the reporters at arms' length.

ON CAME THE CROWD.

Suddenly, just before 3 o'clock, his repose was rudely disturbed by loud rumblings from Fifth avenue. Morris and his assistant guardians of the public peace sprang to their feet and drew their still existing night clubs. Around the corner came a shrieking, howling, cheering mob of well-dressed adherents of the Prophet.

On they came, sweeping things before them in a way Commissioner Brennan never did, and when they reached No. 12, where bright lights were still burning, they halted. Then Michael F. Dwyer, the turfman, who is said to have won over $75,000 on the Prophet, mounted a stepping-stone and shouted:

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!"

Out came the cheers, with a roar louder than the trousers of a Long Island City chappie, and they were repeated again and again. Some one began singing to the tune of De Wolf Hopper's "Baby" song:

Grover, Grover
Four more years of Grover.
In we go, out they go,
Then we'll be in clover.

CRIES FOR A SPEECH.

For a few minutes the crowd contented itself with cheers and melody, but then a desire to see the successful candidate was born in the breast of one of their number which desire was speedily communicated to his fellows, and cries of "Cleveland, speech, speech," made quiet sick unto death. Big Morris grasped his stick and vainly bade the crowd to disperse. There was no such word as 'disperse' in their vocabulary, and the demands for a sight of the next President were augmented in volume.

In his library, listening to the ticks of the telegraph, Mr. Cleveland heard the cries, and sighing, he arose, and walking through the hall opened the front door and bowed to the now wildly excited mob. But a series of dignified noddings of the head would not satisfy that pecuniarily enriched cohort of the faithful.

"Speech, speech," they shouted, and while bowing to the crowd, Mr. Cleveland bowed to the inevitable and began:

My Fellow Citizens: I thank you for your visit, and for the enthusiasm you manifest. It is pleasing to me to read in your faces, and to note in your voices, the joy you feel at this magnificent victory. It is the proudest moment of my life. What man, indeed, would not be proud to be their leader, the standard bearer of that noble army of freemen who have fought so loyally for a great economic principle and have defeated the iniquitous schemes of the framers of the Force bill? The hour is not propitious for a lengthy address, but I wish to thank you, one and all, for the loyal support you have given Democracy and its principles. All I can add is that I fully appreciate the enormous responsibility attending the great office to which you have elected me, and by the grace of God, I will try to merit the confidence you have reposed in me.

Then, as Mr. Cleveland bowed again and re-entered his home, the crowd went nearly mad and howled and took flasks from their pistol pockets and shouted "Cleveland" between drinks.

By this time the street was impassable, for reinforcements arrived continually, and did all in their power, which was considerable, to increase the pandemonium.

MRS. CLEVELAND APPEARS.

Then one bright young man thought of Mrs. Cleveland.

"Mrs. Cleveland!" he bellowed.

The cry spread like wildfire.

The crowd was calling, in piercing, rhythmic tones, "Mrs. Cleveland. A minute later a light was seen dimly through the yellow shade of the room above the porch. Then up went the shade, and the smiling face of the most popular woman in the land appeared in the window. She was attired in a tightly fitting cloth gown, and as every mother's son among that vast crowd lifted his hat, the pretty wife of the victorious Prophet bowed and smiled and looked as happy as a girl in her first long dress. Then the same bright young man who had first called for Mrs. Cleveland, sang out:

"Ruth! We want to see Ruth!"

THAT BLESSED BABY.

The happy little woman in the window bowed, smiled brightly and disappeared. In three minutes she returned, bearing in her mother-arms a dainty little creature all wrapped up in some fleecy white material. You could hardly see the baby-face at first, but Mrs. Cleveland lifted her famous offspring on high, and the crowd couldn't cheer enough. The blue eyes of Ruth opened wide, and, as the red and blue and green fire lighted up the scene, the baby hands were clapped together, and one could fancy one heard the infant chuckling of delight.

"Well, boys, we'd better move on," called out Mike Dwyer, and, with a parting cheer, the phalanx marched down Fifth avenue, to make night hideous about Madison Square.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J: S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Bialock, d.

Thirty second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S Davis, d.

Thirty fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— ——— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— ——— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— ——— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— ——— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward; d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon— J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— ——— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ———, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ———, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— ——— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ———, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ———, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ———, r.
Washington—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	93
Republicans	11
People's party	12
In doubt	4

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Fire at Winston.

A Winston telegram of the 14th says: Fire broke out in the water-closet in the basement of Brown's drag palace here this morning, presumably from a spark from a cigar. The flames spread rapidly to the clothing store of Kadden & Rosenbacher; then to the dry goods store of Caldwell & Ruff, and the merchandise establishment of Vaughan & Pepper, which were burned to the ground. The fire then attacked the handsome building of the First National Bank of winston, and in spite of the additional aid of the fire engines which arrived from Greensboro at 4 o'clock, the two upper stories of the building were gutted.

About daybreak another fire, from some cause unknown but suspected to be incendiary, broke out three blocks distant from the first fire and burned the tobacco warehouse of Abbott J. Jones; the tobacco warehouse of B. J. Sheppard, and eleven horses in Sam Morris' livery stables, besides several bar-rooms. The firemen saved the new Murchison building and the R. & D. passenger station. The loss is a quarter of a million dollars; the insurance two-thirds of that amount.

R. G. Dun & Co's agency, the twin Club rooms, the Winston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and parlors, and the central telephone office were all in the building burned in this morning's fire. At 6 p. m. a three-story storage building filled with seven car loads of hay, was on fire, a strong wind sprang up, and there was danger of a fire three times as destructive as this morning's but the firemen now have it under control, and will keep it confined to the building to-night.

On election day the Democrats carried the third ward of the city, a Republican negro stronghold, where tobacco factory hands all live. The negroes had been saying it was done by fraud. A negro was arrested after the second fire this morning, and is now in jail for saying, "I guess the d—d Democrats are sorry now they cheated us out of our ward." The coolest and calmest men in town, however, refuse to believe in the incendiary origin of the fire, and say the negroes would not thus take bread out of their own mouths. The town is perfectly quiet People are anxious, but cool. Very few of them will sleep to night, however. A military company has been ordered out as a precautionary measure, and will patrol the city all night.

The Chamber of Commerce is now in session to take steps to rebuild the ruined block and help the unfortunates.

Write for Information—FREE.

THE Electrohorse CURES DISEASE WITHOUT MEDICINE TRADE MARK

Write for Advice—FREE.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

15 a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see It or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2.00.
Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.
Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.
A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak, Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
No. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Perfect Chicago Market IN FAYETTEVILLE!

The Finest Meats an Experienced man can select and Cash can buy, a First-Class Cutter with years experience in Richmond (the leading market in the South), a house perfectly fly-proof, Marble Counter and Scales, and in fact just the most complete market in the State.

At the following first-class grocery stores you will find the City Meat Market's make of Tenderloin Pork Sausage, which surpasses any Sausage ever placed on this market:

R. M. PRIOR, W. W. COLE, ARCHIE McMILLAN, A. S. HUSKE and A. GARRASON.

For the convenience of my down-town customers I have placed an order box in the old Telephone Exchange office. Any order left there will receive prompt attention. Those who have entrusted their orders with me thus far know that for promptness and selected meats I cant be beat.

JOHN GARRASON.

11—3, 92—tf

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of

HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth Brushes,

SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

NEILL McKINNON,
Commission - Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

10—6, 92—3m

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

A GREAT ATTRACTION
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing
—TO BE THE—
LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FIN

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per squar of 10 lines for the first and fifty cents for each subse quent publication. Four weeks constitute a month Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by corres pondence.

The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. J. Cook & Co.—At Night.
FAYETTEVILLE OPERA HOUSE.
A. R. CARVER.—For Rent or Sale.
THE FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Buy the Light Running New Home.

There will be some fine racing at the Fair to-day.

Sailing Station.

The Atlantic Coast Line are building a large coal shute near Mims's Pond.

The weather is perfect and the large crowd in town seem to be enjoying themselves thoroughly.

Lake Improving.

We are glad to learn that Mr. G. W. Lake is greatly improved in health, and that the Doctors say he will be able to return perfectly cured in two or three weeks.

Burning.

Last night, bonfires, transparencies and illuminations testified to the joy of the people over the Democratic victories. Messrs. Rose & Leak's fine store attracted much attention by its beautiful illumination.

Interested Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Rosebro, of Petersburg, Va., will begin a meeting in the Presbyterian church next Wednesday, which will continue for a week or more. The Pastor Mr. McKelway will preach next Sunday night and continue each day until Dr Rosebro comes.

Judge Winston.

The Fall Term of Cumberland Superior Court is now in session. His Honor Judge A. W. Winston presiding.

Judge Winston, who is a brother of President Winston of the University and son of the late distinguished Patrick Winston of Bertie, for some years a resident of this city, is a welcome visitor in our community.

Proceedings in Cumberland County Superior Court.

Judge Winston presiding; Mr. Frank McNeill, solicitor. Yesterday, Hugh Jackson, colored, was tried for the murder of his step-father, Sam McFadyen. After examination of State witnesses Mr. Solicitor stated that the State had no case, whereupon the prisoner was discharged. Phil. Wright, colored, tried for assault and battery, found guilty; fine one dollar and costs.

Opera House, Three Nights, Commencing November 16th.

Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 28, '91—(Return visit.)

* * * In the three-act comedy of Tit for Tat, Wilfred Clarke was simply inimitable. It is a role entirely different from any which he has before given us, and proves beyond question his wonderful versatility and genius. As the little old gentleman, quaint, cranky, deep and pathetic, he was delightful, and made his points with telling effect, and a Jefferson-like simplicity truly wonderful."

Mr. Wilfred Clarke will produce Thursday evening My Wife's Husband; Friday evening *Cousin Joe and Poor Pillicoddy*, always and everywhere a splendid popular success.

The Fair German.

Last evening Williams Hall presented a brilliant scene. After Wilfred Clarke's admirable performance, which made everybody feel in splendid spirits, the Hall was cleared and dancing began. A great many strangers and most of our young people participated in this most pleasant of all pleasures. The young ladies looked unusually lovely, and the young gentlemen seemed fully to appreciate the fact. There were fully forty couples going through the beautiful intricacies of the German at one time. The dance closed about 3 o'clock, and both participants and lookers on pronounced it to be one of the most pleasant dances of the season. The F. I. I. Orchestra furnished the music and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Friday night the Grand Ball will be given, and it is anticipated that it will be one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind that has ever taken place in the State.

Roll of Honor for the Second Month of the Graded School.

Cameron F. MacRae, Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Urbie Myrover, Maggie Small, Fannie Dockery, Sallie Moore, Lillie Muse, Lillie Slocomb, Nellie Hollingsworth, Eugene Maultsby, Tibbie Troy, Sallie Brown, Stella Thomson, Fanny McLean, Sadie Huske, Jennie Ingram, Chas. Rose, Robert Atkinson, Walter Jessup, John McLauchlin, Harry Rosenthal, Pauline Cole, Prudence Cain, Annie Hollingsworth, Edwin Cole, Neill McArtan, Georgia Barnes, Nellie Bramble, Leslie Buckingham, Bertie Calder, Stella Muse, Eliza Robeson, Katie Sheetz, Fanny Ward, Laura Myrover, Nellie Atkinson, Hiram Cole, James Maultsby, Henry Lamb, Eugene Jones, Wm. Burkett, Claude Rankin, James Arnett, Fred Prior, Wm. Owen, John C. Dye, Sampson Boone, Abraham Holden, Archie Brown, Eliza Prior, Zulie Rankin, Frances R. Broadfoot, Maggie Carson, Luma Solomon, Nannie Fisher, Bessie Beal, Lenox Bramble, Rufus Brower, Roy Bedoe, Mac Davis, Chas. Goddard, Penn McNeil, Jim Robeson, Fred Williams, Lida Benton, Maud Brower, May Driver, Bertie Thomas, Ira Kinlaw, Haigh McLauchlin, Herman Atkinson, Paul Watson.

Number of pupils in attendance 310.
Per cent. of attendance 90.

Cumberland Fair.

The Thirtieth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society is now being held at the Fair Grounds near this city. So many applications for copies of last week's OBSERVER containing an account of the Fair from its beginning in 1854 have come to us which we could not fill, the issue being exhausted, that we reproduce here what we said then:

This has long since become a famous Fair, to which throngs of people come from all the prosperous counties of the section tributary to Fayetteville—from Robeson and Richmond; from Bladen and Columbus; from Moore, Chatham and Randolph; Harnett and Johnston; Sampson and Duplin; and from the flourishing counties along the border of South Carolina, of Marlborough, Marion, Chesterfield, Darlington and Florence.

From such small and uncertain beginnings has this Fair grown, that a brief retrospect showing its growth and progress, which the files of the old OBSERVER enable us to make, will interest our readers.

In its account of the first fair of Cumberland County Agricultural Society held November 22, 23, and 24, 1854, the OBSERVER of November 27, 1854, said:

"It was not in words only that a great crowd of visitors to the Fair Grounds yesterday, expressed their gratification at the complete success of the First Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. The beaming countenance, the bright smile, the eager curiosity, all testified, more forcibly than language could express it, that it was a pleasant and profitable event. Every one was surprised at the great variety of articles on exhibition, and with scarcely an exception they were manufactured or grown within the county of Cumberland. It was as remarkable how few things came from abroad, as how many were produced at home. We had supposed that ample space had been provided for everything likely to be exhibited. But every nook and corner of the buildings and sheds were crowded."

With what a sudden stride the Fair outgrew the limits of the county and assumed the character, which it has ever since maintained, of a Fair of many counties, the OBSERVER of December 3, 1855, shows as follows:

"Our anticipations of the success of the Cumberland Agricultural Fair on Thursday and Friday were more than realized. We have never witnessed such an animated scene as our streets and the road to the Fair, and the Fair grounds and buildings, presented. Hundreds of vehicles and thousands of persons were on the move, all eagerly enjoying the beautiful weather, the excellent showing at the Fair and pleasure of seeing together so many friends and acquaintances, alive with enjoyment. It was an occasion full of proud satisfaction to those, and especially to the untiring Executive Committee, who have instituted and carried on to a successful result, this most useful enterprise. It was a Society of small beginnings indeed. Four or five years ago, some twenty persons united in it. For two or three years it had, if we mistake not, less than fifty members. Suddenly it has attained a large share of popularity, counting its members by hundreds, its income by thousands, and collecting together thousands of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of this and the adjoining counties. This great change has resulted from the bold undertaking, as we and others regarded it, of holding the First Fair twelve months ago. It was a bold undertaking; and its success surprised even its most sanguine projectors."

From this period until 1861 and that great war, to which all these counties about to gather here, so freely gave of their best blood and of their treasure, steady progress was made. But from 1861 to 1865 the files of the OBSERVER show at the annually recurring period on which the Fair was wont to be held, lists of contributions by our patriotic women to their soldiers in the field—and, alas, long lists of casualties—in place of the awards of the peaceful agricultural contests which had preceded those unfruitful days.

With the so-called end of the war, however, peace did not return. So, we find that not until 1870 did the Society venture to hold another fair. But on the 23d and 24th of November of that year, the first of the new series of fairs was held, and with such success that there has been no interruption since. Indeed, during all the dark years preceding 1880, when Fayetteville still lay prostrate under the blow inflicted by Sherman and the adverse ending of the war, the Cumberland Fair was the one thing that gave evidence of life in the old town.

Wilfred Clarke in "Tit for Tat" and "My Wife's Husband;" "Poor Pillicoddy" and "Cousin Joe." It is with pleasure that the theatre goer of Fayetteville will welcome that clever and complete comedian, Wilfred Clarke, who has surrounded himself with a company of experienced and competent players. The comedies in which Mr. Clarke will appear are brimful of fun—ludierous situations and breezy actions. Very clever specialties will be supplied by Miss Knowles and Gisiko, both artists of New York fame.

Ta-Ra-Ra-Room-De-Ay.

Chapel Hill version, by the Fresh Class Poet, after the foot-ball game with Trinity College at Durham. Score, 'Varsity 24, Trinity 0:

"Jolly boys of U. N. C.,"
To the "Durham Bull" went we,
For to see what we should see,
And to "do up" Trinity!
Chorus—Ta-ra-ra, &c.

"White and Blue" was everywhere,
Victory was in the air,
"Durham Bull" began to *"rear,"*
In just *four minutes* we "got there!"
Chorus—Ta-ra-ra, &c.

"Buck the centre!" Michael Hoke!
(P)Shaw! Just see him! (What a joke!)
Twenty-four! The record's "broke!"
Durham Bull's head's gone to soak!
Chorus—Ta-ra-ra, &c.

Drop a sympathetic tear,
Grow'll can't crow well every year!
We are "in it" over here!
Durham Bull's become a *Steer!*
Chorus—Ta-ra-ra, &c.

Mr. R. M. Albright, of Greensboro, was in the city last week.

Official Vote of Cumberland County--1892.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

	Cleveland, D., for Pres.	Harrison, R., for Pres.	Weaver, P., for Pres.	Bidwell, Pro., for Pres.	Grady, D., for Gov.	Clarke, R., for Gov.	Koonce, T. F., Con.	McNeill, Pro., Con.	McLauchlin, D., for Senate	Lutterloh, T. F.	Cook, D., for House	Thagard, D., for House	McLellan, R., for House	Currie, D., for House	Cobb, T. P., Lt. Gov.	Moody, R., Lt. Gov.	Cantler, Pro., Lt. Gov.	Smith, D., for Sheriff	Godwin, T. P., for Sheriff	Coke, D., Sec. of State	Amis, R., Sec. of State	Hall, D., Reg. of D.	Evans, T. P., Reg. of D.	Ray, T. P., Reg. of D.	Troy, D., for Treas'r.	Ray, T. P., for Treas'r.	Higginbotham, D., for Cor.	McSwain, T.P., for Cor.	Smith, D., for Surv'r.	Mintz, T. P., for Surv'r.	Bush, D., for Treas.	Dockery, R., for Treas.	Worth, T. P., for Treas.	Sanborough, D., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Parrish, R., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Woody, T. P., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Rose, Pro., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Osborne, D., Att'y Gen'l	Purcell, R., Att'y Gen'l	Loyd, T. P., Att'y Gen'l	Grant, D., Auditor	Bruner, R., Auditor	Butler, T. P., Auditor	Nilson, Pro., Auditor
Cross Creek	895	281	2		896	417	9	8	1162	195	1165	1165			1166	4		1347	61	1084	1084	1342	89	1084	1084	1084	1084	110	110	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	110	4	4	46
Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs)	44	9	43		39	6	47		42	39	42	42			42	46		168	82	108	108	166	82	108	108	108	108	105	105	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	105	82	82	82
Seventy-First, (Newton's)	126	120	18		110	110	87		156	165	168	168			168	82		288	168	282	282	288	168	282	282	282	282	118	118	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	118	49	49	49
Seventy-First, (Roper's Mill)	268	103	32		268	126	51		302	302	302	302			302	49		30	30	33	33	30	30	33	33	33	33	88	88	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	88	3	3	3
Rockfish, (Hope Mills)	126	106	120		120	120	110		110	110	110	110			110	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	117	117	117
Rockfish, (Pearce's Mill)	92	14			92	121	67		41	41	41	41			41	117		1	1	166	166	1	1	166	166	166	166	14	14	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	14	175	175	175
Carver's Creek, (Bay's)		120	110			55	134	55		124						175												121	121											121	71	71	71
Carver's Creek, (McKay's Store)		42	67			121	72			17						71												14	14											14	133	133	133
Quewhiffle		140	67			3	146			39						133												171	171											171	295	295	295
Flea Hill		106	373	4		134	153			132						295												74	74											74	78	78	78
Gray's Creek, (Cedar Creek)		68	73			72	72			39						78												139	139											139	83	83	83
Beaver Dam, (Gosnay's Mill)		17	12	10		39	39			132						83												39	39											39	66	66	66
Beaver Dam, (Hale's School House)		75	27			128	128			128						66												128	128											128	60	60	60
Little River		55	2			153	153			153						60												153	153											153	4	4	4
Cedar Creek, (Blue's Stand Hill)		72	86			74	74			74						4												74	74											74	106	106	106
Black River		42	143	14		40	40			40						106												40	40											40	139	139	139
Total	2168	1375	1373	31	2380	1001	1436	21	2387	1126	1262	2678	2232	2703	1342	2065	1437	19	2678	2694	2694	2618	2387	2694	2694	2694	2694	1262	1262	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	1262	1387	1387	1387

Official Vote of Cumberland County--1892.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

	Grady, D., for Gov.	Clarke, R., for Gov.	Koonce, T. P., Con.	McNeill, Pro., Con.	McLauchlin, D., for Senate	Lutterloh, T. F.	Cook, D., for House	Thagard, D., for House	McLellan, R., for House	Currie, T. P., for House	Cobb, D., Lt. Gov.	Moody, R., Lt. Gov.	Cantler, Pro., Lt. Gov.	Smith, D., for Sheriff	Godwin, T. P., for Sheriff	Coke, D., Sec. of State	Amis, R., Sec. of State	Hall, D., Reg. of D.	Evans, T. P., Reg. of D.	Ray, T. P., Reg. of D.	Troy, D., for Treas'r.	Ray, T. P., for Treas'r.	Higginbotham, D., for Cor.	McSwain, T.P., for Cor.	Smith, D., for Surv'r.	Mintz, T. P., for Surv'r.	Bush, D., for Treas.	Dockery, R., for Treas.	Worth, T. P., for Treas.	Sanborough, D., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Parrish, R., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Woody, T. P., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Rose, Pro., Sup. Pub. Ins.	Osborne, D., Att'y Gen'l	Purcell, R., Att'y Gen'l	Loyd, T. P., Att'y Gen'l	Grant, D., Auditor	Bruner, R., Auditor	Butler, T. P., Auditor	Nilson, Pro., Auditor
Cross Creek	896	417	9	8	1162	195	1165	1165			1166	4		1347	61	1084	1084	1342	89	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	110	110	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	110	4	4	46
Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs)	39	6	47		42	39	42	42			42	46		168	82	108	108	166	82	108	108	166	82	108	108	108	108	105	105	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	105	82	82	82
Seventy-First, (Newton's)	126	110	87		156	165	168	168			168	82		288	168	282	282	288	168	282	282	288	168	282	282	282	282	118	118	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	118	49	49	49
Seventy-First, (Roper's Mill)	268	126	61		302	302	302	302			302	49		30	30	33	33	30	30	33	33	30	30	33	33	33	33	88	88	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	88	3	3	3
Rockfish, (Pearce's Mill)	92	55	134		146	153	128	128			128	3		1	1	166	166	1	1	166	166	1	1	166	166	166	166	14	14	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	14	175	175	175
Carver's Creek, (Bay's)			72		74	74	74	74			74	117																121	121											121	71	71	71
Carver's Creek, (McKay's Store)			124		40	39	39	39			39	71																14	14											14	133	133	133
Quewhiffle			139		135	135	135	135			135	133																171	171											171	295	295	295
Flea Hill			326		391	391	391	391			391	295																74	74											74	78	78	78
Gray's Creek, (Cedar Creek)			70		185	185	185	185			185	78																139	139											139	83	83	83
Beaver Dam, (Gosnay's Mill)			127		102	102	102	102			102	83																39	39											39	66	66	66
Beaver Dam, (Hale's School House)			85		75	75	75	75			75	66																128	128											128	60	60	60
Little River			111		99	99	99	99			99	60																153	153											153	4	4	4
Cedar Creek, (Blue's Stand Hill)			111		19	19	19	19			19	4																74	74											74	106	106	106
Black River			393		85	85	85	85			85	106																40	40											40	139	139	139
Total	2132	1292	1445	31	2927	2158	2598	2618	2694	2213	2194	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694

Quewhiffle Township gave 132 votes for Daniel K. Smith, T. P., for Surveyor.

Pearce's Mill gave one vote for Paul N. Melchor for Coroner.

County vote on Constitutional Amendment—For 2,039, against 2,202.

People and their Movements.

Miss Carrie Maffitt, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Dora Hawley.

Miss May French, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Maggie McNeill.

Miss May Southerland, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss May Broadfoot.

Mr. F. R. Rose left this city for Baltimore to be absent several days.

Mr. Burton, of Weldon, is in the city for the purpose of taking in the Fair.

Miss Annie Lisle Roddey, of Rock Hill, S. C., is the guest of Mrs. A. B. Williams.

Mrs. C. D. Hill and Mrs. N. M. Hill, of Pittsboro, are guests of Mrs. H. R. Horne.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jerome, of New York, are stopping at the Hotel LaFayette.

Miss Lela Hart and Mrs. Augusta Heide, of Wilmington, are visiting Miss Kate Alderman.

Mr. A. J. Hedgepeth and family of Hillsboro, have moved to Fayetteville to reside in the future.

Miss Fan Burwell of Charlotte, and Miss Minnie Giles of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, on Haymount.

Col. Kenneth Murchison, of New York, and Mr. G. W. Williams and his son, D. M. Williams, of Wilmington, were in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holland, who have been visiting their son, Mr. T. B Holland and relatives in East Orange, N. J., have returned to the city.

Mr. Huske Robinson, of Pensacola, Fla., a former Fayetteville boy, is going to spend a few weeks here to the delight of his numerous friends.

Misses Barbara and Annie Isler, of Goldsboro, are visiting in the city; Miss Barbara, the guest of Mrs. W. N. Williams; Miss Annie that of Mrs. E. L. Pemberton.

The following gentlemen were in attendance at the meeting of the Directors of the C. F. & Y. V. Ry held in this city Monday, Dr. W. A. Lash, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow and Messrs. R. Percy Gray and J. E. Gilmer.

Others visiting old Cumberland upon the occasion of her Fair are:—Miss Julia Bynum, Pittsboro; and Miss Maud Cotton, Winston, at Dr. Moore's; Miss Kate Badger, Raleigh, at W. N. Williams'; Miss Florence Allen, at Mr. Jno. D. Willtams; Miss Georgia Williams, Wilmington, guest of Miss May McDonald, Miss Sue Tate, Morganton, at Mr. A. B. Williams; Misses May Kenan, and Lilly Southerland, Wilmington, guest of Miss May Broadfoot, Hay Mount; Miss May French, Wilmington, at Mr. J. D. McNeill's; Miss Mamie Adams, Little River, guest of Miss Watson; Mrs. C. N. Robinson, Pensacola Fla., at Mrs. U. C. Myrover's; Miss Berry, Petersburg, Va., at Mr. R. H. Ledbetter's; Miss Kate Mackin, at Col. J. B. Starr's; Miss Louine Huske, guest of Mrs. Mary R. Hall; Miss Mary Worth, Baltimore; Mr. Jno. Y. MacRae, Raleigh; Mr. R. D. Hill, Faison, N. C., and Miss Winnie Faison, at Mr. H. McD. Robinson's; Messrs G. W. and Owen Love, Wilmington; Mr. McDiarmid, Editor of the *Robesonian*, Mr. Wm. Prior and wife of Mineola, Ga.

ALVORD, WISE Co., TEXAS,
Nov. 3, 1892.

Editor Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Being a reader of your paper, which is sent me by my much esteemed cousin, Mr. E. L. Clark of your town, and thinking perhaps a few lines from the far-away Texas would interest the many readers of your paper, especially the many relatives which I have in the lovely Old North State, which came very near being the land of my birth, being the native place of my parents who recently crossed the Jordan of Death, the name of old North Carolina will ever be a green spot in my memory. Now, if you will admit, I would like to give a few items in regard to some of the advantages of this, the Lone Star State, can give to the working classes, especially to the agriculturist. Now I have never got rich here, neither have I any lands for sale and am not interested in the sale of any real estate, therefore I propose to give the plain, unvarnished truth. From what I can gather I learn there are many people in that country who are laboring year after year for merely a hard living. Now in the first place I will speak of this belt of country called the upper cross timbers which extends clear through the State from Red River to the Rio Grand. The soils of the uplands vary from red sandy to dark red and will produce from 25 to 35 bushels of corn per acre; cotton from 800 to 1,400 pounds per acre; oats from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. The valleys of which there is a large acreage will produce one-third more of everything than the above figures. Now, as to vegetables, I have never seen the equal of this on the natural soil without the use of any fertilizer. The present year I have realized for cabbage, per acre, $130; tomatoes, $80.00; onions, $150; selling cabbage for $1.50 per hundred; tomatoes, 60c. per bushel; onions, 65c. per bushel. All other vegetables in proportion. These lands near railroad can be bought from $10 to $15 per acre improved—unimproved from $5 to $10 per acre, away from railroad much cheaper. Fruits—peaches, pears, plums, grapes and all the smaller fruits doexcellently except the strawberry; apples moderately well—though cannot claim it as a good apple country. As to timber for building purposes, there is very little, but plenty for all other purposes—uplands has mostly post oak and black jack; the valleys, burr oak, pecan, elm, grapevine, sumach, etc. As to cultivation at least one-third more land can be cuhivated here with the same amount of labor. We have all the modern improvements in the way of agricultural implements.

As to health—according to the best information, the middle, western and northern parts of the State are above the average of the Southern States—religiously, a good average. Crime, it is admitted by all visitors and people who have recently lived back east, that the State is far below the average. Politically, I presume your readers are aware that the State has always given a large democratic majority; however, now the People's party are playing a good hand in the political drama; we predict that ere the close of 1892, it will be numbered with the pale nations of the dead. Notwithstanding the prosperous condition of people in general, there are some that would do nothing even if they were placed in the Eldorado of the Universe. Those characters are the class that are always kicking about monopolies and money power, national banks and railroads, etc. My honest opinion is if those chronic kickers would stay away from the towns and attend strictly to their farms, use proper economy and stay out of debt, there would soon be no plea for sub Treasury schemes and all such idiosyncrasies. We must bear in mind that there is always a bitter attached to every sweet. There are some things about this land of Texas that Eastern people do not admire in regard to climate. We have very sudden changes here during the winter and spring—those high winds called Northers sometimes prevail for two or three days in succession, and frequently high winds from the south that blow the sand and makes everything very disagreeable for the time, but outside of those things this a glorious climate—more good working weather than anywhere I have ever been. Now, in conclusion, suffice it to say that home-seekers that wish to make agriculture their business, will do well to see for themselves the Great Lone Star State of Texas.

WM. CARTER.

Not a Local Shower.

Charlotte Observer.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Press* on Friday:

"If the Republican reverse had been limited to special localities it might be ascribed to special causes. If it had been confined to New York and the doubtful States it might be imputed to bad management. But the wide sweep of the disaster precludes any such explanation, and simplifies the interpretation of the result. A defeat which cut down the Republican strength from Maine to California and which carries such States as Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin away from their old moorings can only be explained in one way. It means a revolt against the party on the leading and central issue of the fight. It is a reaction against the Republican protective policy as the people understand it."

The editor of the *Press* is Mr. Charles Emory Smith, who was Mr. Harrison's minister to Russia and who resigned his mission at the opening of the campaign and came home to work for the President. His admission in the foregoing paragraph is as commendable as it is astonishing.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "Mr. Clarke will soon be recognized as one of the best comedians on the stage, and why shouldn't he. He is of a family of America's most renowned histrionic artists. His father, Jno. Sleeper Clarke, not excelled in high class comedy. His mother, the daughter of the world famous Tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth. His uncle, Edwin Booth, is the greatest artist to-day in his profession. At Opera House to-night, "My Wife's Husband;" Friday night "Poor Pillicoddy" and "My Cousin Joe."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Presidential Vote in North Carolina.

Counties	1888. Cleveland, Dem.	1888. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Weaver, Gideon.
Alm'nce,	1716	1544	1691	1301	337
Alex'r,	943	548	591	420	386
Allg'hny,	687	407	....	....	....
Anson,	2157	1505	1305	508	....
Ashe,	1416	1518	....	....	....
Beau'ft,	2033	1833	1865	1612	579
Bertie,	1218	1109	1610	1309	384
Bladen,	1520	1375	....	....	....
Brun'k,	1023	965	....	....	....
Bun'be,	2956	2873	....	....	....
Burke,	1249	1162	1410	1098	232
Cab'rs	1659	933	....	....	....
Caldwell	1258	723	1163	524	293
Camden,	588	614	....	....	....
Cart'rt,	1082	714	....	....	....
Caswell,	1351	1627	913	1522	453
Catawba	2349	765	1711	705	893
Chath'm	2581	2027	....	....	....
Che'kee,	673	888	....	....	....
Chowan,	738	808	....	....	....
Clay,	401	290	383	263	80
Cleve'ld,	2264	762	....	....	....
Colum's,	2078	893	1592	813	635
Craven,	1359	2618	....	....	....
Cumb'd,	2523	2028	2178	1333	1363
Curr'tk,	1001	461	....	....	....
Dare,	321	337	....	....	....
David'n,	2023	2346	1928	1835	427
Davie,	1008	1199	....	....	....
Duplin,	2209	1135	....	....	....
Durh'm,	1835	1618	1490	1264	667
Edg'cbe,	1331	2542	1902	986	613
Forsyth,	2238	2613	2880	2447	469
Franklin	2218	2019	....	....	....
Gaston,	1589	1260	1616	1173	380
Gates,	1146	808	....	....	....
Graham,	284	195	335	237	6
Gra'ville	2399	2625	....	....	....
Greene,	994	1078	1006	562	255
Guilford	2462	2721	....	....	....
Halifax,	2488	2867	3079	1376	459
Harnett,	1468	1100	....	....	....
Haywo'd	1328	991	1320	788	30
Hend'sn,	915	1297	835	1197	82
Hertf'd	1107	1055	710	843	139
Hyde,	843	771	....	....	....
Iredell,	2720	1894	2312	1524	614
Jackson,	902	612	977	575	171
Johnst'n	2092	2129	3196	1036	521
Jones,	706	613	670	307	331
Lenoir,	1598	1427	1387	957	448
Lincoln,	1205	922	976	607	447
Macon,	805	754	860	560	178
Madison	1158	1901	1118	1718	118
Martin,	1663	1308	....	....	....
McDow'l	1062	874	1055	727	....
Meck'g,	4296	3253	3881	1933	534
Mitchell,	679	1586	....	....	....
Mont'gy,	992	1207	1011	839	212
Moore,	1955	1826	1674	1460	726
Nash,	2181	1719	....	....	....
N. Han.	1870	2856	2408	1500	38
N'thp'n,	1684	1996	....	....	....
Onslow,	1177	453	....	....	....
Orange,	1613	1299	1117	936	770
Pamlico,	730	605	....	....	....
Pasq'tk,	826	1221	....	....	....
Pender,	725	758	872	960	137
Perq'ns,	783	986	490	840	292
Person,	1389	1202	....	....	....
Pitt,	2569	2358	2050	1201	1398
Polk,	436	418	....	....	....
Rand'ph	2

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Office in Law Row, near Eccles's Bridge.

10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Mark Square.

April 29, 1889. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B.—Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

JEWELERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

9—22, 92—tf

11—10—92 4t

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

7—17, 92.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE	Saturday,	Nov. 5
CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov. 12

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov. 5
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Nov. 12

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Nov. 8
CROATAN	Tuesday,	Nov. 15

☞Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Papers for Sale.

One thousand old exchange papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

The State Democratic Press.

Wilmington Messenger.]

We wish to say this emphatically. We never saw as efficient work done in North Carolina by the State Press as during this campaign. We have been actively engaged in the last six Presidential campaigns, and in all the State campaigns since the war with the exception of 1868, when we were out of the State and residing in Memphis. We have never seen such efficiency, such earnestness, such hearty unanimity. The Democratic editors have certainly rendered most deserving, timely, admirable service. It was the State Press—or a part of it—that kept the Democratic fires going after June 1890. But for them the unprincipled, reckless, unwise leaders and betrayers of the Farmers' Alliance would have done a great deal more harm than they did. All honor to the faithful, watchful, true North Carolina Democratic Press.

"They were made to teach, to lead and to bless,
Those invincible brothers, the Pen and the Press."

The speakers have done their work well and the lovers of the State and the friends of sound and safe Government appreciate their remarkable services. But they rest now until another campaign begins, two or four years hence. In the mean time, all through the coming months, from year's end to year's end, the faithful, untiring, ceaseless Press will be guarding the interest of the people, and keeping an eternal watch over the doings of demagogues, discussing public measures, urging sound principles, defending the States, denouncing wrong and rascality, and keeping the politicians straight. An enlightened Press are the conservators of liberty, the guardians of the true interests of the people, the teachers of principles that alone can give permanency to free institutions and protection to the citizens in life, liberty and property. They are the advocates of all that is pure in morals, good in statesmanship, safe and wise in economical science. They are a beacon to guide and warn off hidden rocks and dangerous shores. Long live an enlightened, free, pure Press that stand firmly by the right and are on the right side of all moral questions.

Hints for Brain Workers.

Dr. Alfred Carter in a recent lecture said that mental breakdown was due often to the sudden adoption of a course of study after a period of idleness. Another cause of breakdown was a want of order and method in work. Talent was nothing more than the faculty of attention developed by order and method. Another cause of breakdown was disturbance of digestion. The expenditure of nervous energy in brain-work subtracted from the amount available for digestion.. In other words, because a man was weak he could not digest his food. The loss of nervous energy might be diminished by taking food in a light form at shorter intervals. Another cause was allowing too short a time for meals, causing "bolting" of the food; another was the resumption of brain-work too soon after meals. At least half an hour should elapse after a meal, especially after a heavy meal, before resuming work. Then many a brain-worker came to grief for want of rest—rest by change of work, in recreation, and, above all, in sleep. The lecturer considered that an hour's close attention to one subject was as much as could profitably be given at one sitting. As for recreation, the best was that of exercise in the open air, but no exercise should be carried to the length of fatigue. Novel reading should be kept within reasonable limits. There was a danger of getting into the desultory habit of reading known as "skimming." Sleep should be dreamless, for while three-parts of the brain were active there could not be complete rest. What often caused sleeplessness was the insufficient ventilation of bedrooms and the breathing of foul air. Although persons passed a third of their life in bedrooms they were still made the smallest rooms in the house. He strongly deprecated the use of sedative draughts by brain-workers who could not sleep.

"Steel Frame" Buildings.

A system of construction that is rapidly gaining in favour and other high structures, especially where land is valuable, is that known as steel or iron frame construction. This system was developed in Chicago a few years ago. Chicago soil, as a rule, has a very poor bottom, and in the erection of high buildings such heavy walls and foundations were required as to seriously interfere with light and space—to say nothing of expense. Under these circumstances, some system of construction was looked for that should reduce the thickness of the walls to a minimum, while giving ample strength for a heavy building. The steel-frame system was the result. After having been used in Chicago, the system was found to possess so many advantages that it has been used in several important buildings in other cities, and it seems not unlikely that it may be developed, to the exclusion of every other, in the erection of high buildings where light and space are of importance. Steel-frame construction may be briefly described as consisting of a framework of steel girders, columns, and joists, connected together much in the same way as they would be in a bridge (but without struts or ties), the floors, roof, and partitions being formed of hollow brick or terra-cotta. The outside walls are built entirely independent of the ironwork, and hence are much lighter in construction than they would otherwise require to be.

"Americanism."

In a recent speech Gov. Flower put a heavy foot upon the insolent assumption of a superior "Americanism" by the Republican party.

Himself a typical American, a man illustrating in his own career the possibilities of achievement which our institutions give to every man, Gov. Flower declares that he is proud of everything relating to his country except the McKinley bill.

He is ashamed of that because he is too good an American to regard it otherwise than as an insult to American genius and industry to say that they need such coddling. He is more than all ashamed of it because he is "too good an American to approve the prostitution of the taxing power of government for the purpose of paying political debts."

The insolence of the assumption deserved rebuke. For a party bought and owned by a plutocratic class, and bound hand and foot to the doing of the will of its masters, to assume an Americanism superior to that of the party which is composed mainly of the honest workers of the country, is an insult to intelligence which would be more offensive if it were not so humorously grotesque.

Mrs. Langtry is now forty years old, but the allurements of the world are still strong upon her. Not only has she taken up racing and the owning of race horses, but now she proposes to yacht. She has just purchased for £25,000 the steam yacht *Lady Mabel*, 600 tons burden and quite new, and she will, it is said, cruise in the South Seas and not give much time to theatrical ventures.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Have used and recommended it to my friends. All derived great benefit from its use.

MRS. MATILDA LARSON, Peoria, Ill.

Best remedy I have ever used for irregular menstruation. MRS. G. JETT,

November, 1888. Selma, Col.

I have suffered a great deal from Female Troubles, and think I am completely cured by Bradfield's Female Regulator.

MRS. EMMA F. SWORD, Mansfield, O.

Book "To Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

For sale by all Druggists.

SHORT CROPS

—Necessitate Close Margins.—

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

COOK STOVES.

HEATING STOVES

FOR WOOD OR COAL

PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which we will sell at very close figures.

We also have a full line of

Iron Mantels and Grates.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

☞Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 13, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

10—6, 92—tf

W. J. McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Rea Hill township in said county, containing about 200 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.

ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.

Oct 20, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Capt. Jas. S. Evans and wife to John D. Williams which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book Q, No. 3, page 517, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: About four hundred acres of very valuable farming lands on Cape Fear River, in Cedar Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Henry E. Smith and others, lying on the south west side of Lock's Creek and between said creek and the river.

This farm lies within seven miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and is one of the most desirable in the county.

☞Capt. Evans is on the place and will show the lands to parties wishing to buy.

Place of sale: Market House.

Time of sale: Thursday, November 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

For further particulars apply to Capt. J. S. Evans, C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y, or

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Mortgagee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1892—ts

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

1—7, 92—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $16,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

H. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

9—29, 92—tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Day's Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Day's Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Day's Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Day's Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED OCT. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 34 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M, Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M, Weldon 11:45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:50 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:45 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF" which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

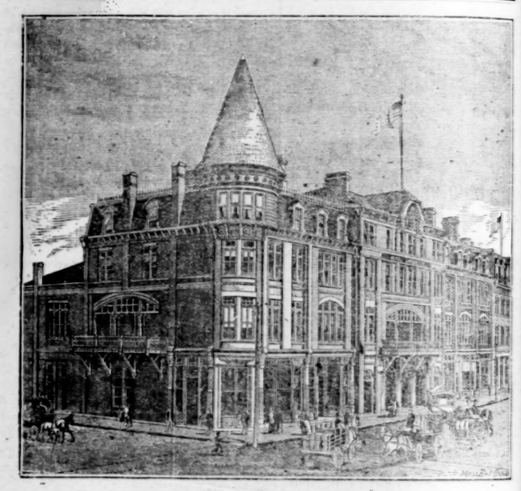
MANUFACTURERS OF

Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

M. McI. MATTHEWS, - - MANAGER.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months.

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON.

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT.
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 314 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.